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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

⑲ Application number: 87101406.4

⑳ Date of filing: 03.02.87

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⑥④ Perimeter resin feeding of composite structures.

⑥⑦ A resin transfer molding system includes a plurality of ports (24) for injecting resin into reinforcement material (54,56), which preferably comprises fabric, disposed between upper and lower mold pieces (58,62) to form a structural part. Channels (30) are provided adjacent the fabric reinforcement material (54,56) and act as reservoirs to permit relatively fast and efficient injection of the resin without excessive applied pressure.

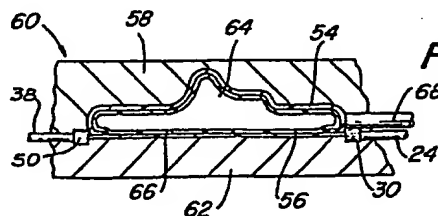


FIG. 2

THE BUDD COMPANY

EPAC-34656.5
February 3, 1987

PERIMETER RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

In a copending European patent application No. 86108600.7/
0 212 140 there is described a method of forming a
hollow fiber reinforced structure of varying cross sections. The
5 method includes impregnating fiber material while utilizing an
inflatable bladder. This present application utilizes some of the
steps described in the copending application.

The aforementioned application involves resin transfer
molding (RTM). In this copending application resin is applied
10 to fiber material disposed between an upper and lower mold piece,
with an inflatable bladder occupying the hollow area of the struc-
ture being formed.

Many composite structures formed by resin transfer
molding (RTM), as illustrated in the copending application,
15 utilizing an injection port for injecting the resin and a vent
port for venting air during the resin injection. While the system
described in the copending application is generally satisfactory,
it provides some inconvenience when large structures are to be
formed.

20 For large structures, such as sandwich panels, automotive
floor pans or hoods, decks, fenders as well as other parts, the
feeding of the part from a single central port results in some
disadvantages. For example, the further the resin flows from a
single central fill port, the greater area of reinforcement which
25 must be impregnated. This requires higher inlet resin pressures
and results in slower port fillout.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide an improved resin transfer molding system and method.

5 It is a further object of this invention to provide an improved resin transfer molding system and method in which the pressures at which the resin is injected is minimized.

It is still a further object of this invention to provide an improved resin transfer molding system and method in which the speed at which the resin may be injected is greatly increased.

10

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, resin is applied to a fabric material disposed between upper and lower mold pieces to form a structural member. The resin is applied under relatively
15 low pressure through a plurality of ports to fill one or more channels or grooves which act as reservoirs which are disposed adjacent to the reinforcement material, which may be made of a fabric material. Vents are disposed to vent the air as the resin is injected into the fabric material.

20

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent and suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, from a reading of the following specification and claims, taken in conjunction with the accompany drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a side view, partly broken away, of an automotive side frame structure, of the type which may be formed using the present invention;

5 Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view, taken along lines 2-2 of Fig. 1, including upper and lower molds not illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the part formed, as illustrated in Fig. 2;

10 Fig. 4 is a front view of a panel structure which may be formed utilizing the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view taken along lines 5-5 of Fig. 4, and

15 Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view illustrating the formation of another irregular shaped member, in accordance with the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention will be described in connection with the embodiments illustrated in Figs. 1, 4 and 6. The invention is directed toward increasing the speed at which the structures may be impregnated with resin. Also, the amount of pressure required to inject the resin may be minimized when the present invention is employed, thereby reducing the possibility of high pressures "washing" or displacing the reinforcement material.

25 Referring to Fig. 1, an automotive frame 10 is illustrated. The frame may include front post 12, center post 14 and rear post 16.

The frame is designed to provide door openings 18 and 20 and a window opening 22.

In the copending European application 86108600.7 /
0 212 140 a portion of an automobile structure is
5 illustrated which forms part of a door frame for an
automobile. The frame may include various joints,
curved surfaces and areas of irregular cross sections.
A singular integral cured structure was formed from
several prelocated, but unimpregnated, fiber pieces which
10 were subsequently injected with resin and suitably molded and
cured. The structure included a hollow area extending
thereto. The present invention includes many of the
steps illustrated in the copending patent application.
In the present invention, however, the structure 10
15 is much larger than the structure illustrated in the
copending application.

Because of the relatively large structure involved in the
present application, if a single source of resin was used to impreg-
nate the structure 10, a relatively long time would be involved to
20 complete the impregnation of a single structure. Also, a relatively
high amount of pressure would be required to inject the resin. High
input pressures may collapse the inflatable bag used or may displace
the fabric material.

Referring again to Fig. 1, along with Figs. 2 and 3, a
25 source of resin is connected to a plurality of inlet ports 24 to
impregnate the fiber material 26 which ultimately forms the solid
structures. Between the resin inlet ports 24 and the fibrous

- 5 -

material 26, there are provided a plurality of channels or reservoirs 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36. The grooves or reservoirs are disposed adjacent the fibrous material 26. Channels or reservoirs receive the resin from the ports 24. When the resin is applied
5 under pressure, the fibrous material 26 is impregnated with the resin. A plurality of air vents 38 is provided to vent the air as the resin is injected into the fibrous material. Vent groove 48 is disposed about the periphery of the frame, vent groove 50 is disposed at the center post 14, and vent groove 54 is disposed at
10 the end post 16 to facilitate the venting of the air to the vent ports 38.

In Fig. 1, for purposes of explanation, the pieces are not illustrated. However, the various channels for reservoirs for receiving the resin are actually part of the mold involved, and
15 may be in the upper or lower mold piece. Likewise, the air vent grooves also form part of the mold involved.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, a single integrally cured structure then is developed from several prelocated fibrous pieces, such as pieces 54 and 56. The piece 54 is placed within the inner
20 wall of the piece 58 of a mold 60 and is lapped over the piece 56. The piece 56 is disposed on the inner wall of the lower piece 62 of the mold 60. A hollow area 64 extends through the structure, as in the aforementioned copending patent application.

Prior to closing the mold 60, an inflatable bladder 66,
25 is inserted between pieces 54 and 56. The bladder may comprise a

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plurality of pieces cut to suitable shapes and sizes, corresponding to the shape and size of the structure to be formed.

Air, or other suitable gas from a pressurized source, is applied through a conduit 68 into the inflatable bladder 66 causing it to inflate to force it against the fibrous pieces 54 and 56.

With the mold 60 closed, resin under pressure is forced through the inlet ports 24 into the various reservoirs or channels into the fibrous material. Air is vented from the fibrous material from ports 38 as the resin is being injected to insure that there are no voids in the fibrous material.

Following are steps for impregnating the fibrous material with resin, a curing operation is performed. Depending upon the chosen resin, the curing could be done either at room temperature or an elevated temperature, which involves heating the fibrous material with the resin while under pressure. The curing completes the formation of the structure 10, which is the side frame illustrated in Fig. 1.

Referring to Figs. 4 and 5, a sandwich panel structure 70 is formed between a mold 72, which includes upper and lower pieces 74 and 76. The sandwich panel structure 70 includes urethane material 48 at a core surrounded by fiberglass or other fibrous material skins 80. A channel or reservoir 82 is disposed about the periphery of the main panel structure 70. Resin is injected to the skin 80 from resin inlet ports 83 to the reservoir 82 to the skin 80.

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It is noted that resin is injected completely around the panel or structure edge to allow molding of the complete structural edging as well as the sandwich skin. In one embodiment of the invention, the skins were .035 inches thick fiberglass, which is relatively thin with respect to RTM. The perimeter resin feeding permitted such a thin skin to be completely impregnated.

An air vent 84 disposed toward the center of the panel is centrally disposed. The single air vent 84 is relatively close to all the inlet resin ports 83. This permits relatively fast injection of the resin under relatively low pressure. The vent port 84 extends completely through the foam core as illustrated by the dotted lines.

Referring to Fig. 6, a fiber structure 86 is formed between a mold 88 which includes upper and lower pieces 90 and 92. Resin is injected through a conduit 94 into a channel or groove 96, which is disposed about the periphery of the fibrous piece 86. An air vent 96 is centrally disposed to vent the air as the resin is injected into the piece 86. As in previous embodiment, a plurality of conduit 94 may be provided to assure fast resin injection at relatively low pressure.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of forming a solid fiber reinforced structure comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a mold having upper and lower pieces with one of said pieces including a channel for receiving resin;

5 (b) placing fibrous material along the inner walls of said upper and lower pieces adjacent said channel;

(c) injecting resin through said channel into said fibrous material, and

-10 (d) curing said fibrous material to form said solid fiber reinforced structure.

2. A method as set forth in Claim 1 wherein a second channel is provided in one of said mold pieces to vent air as said resin is being injected.

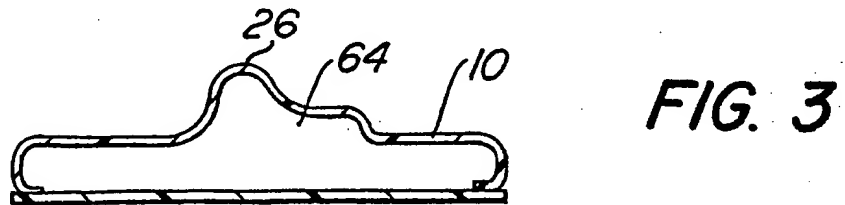
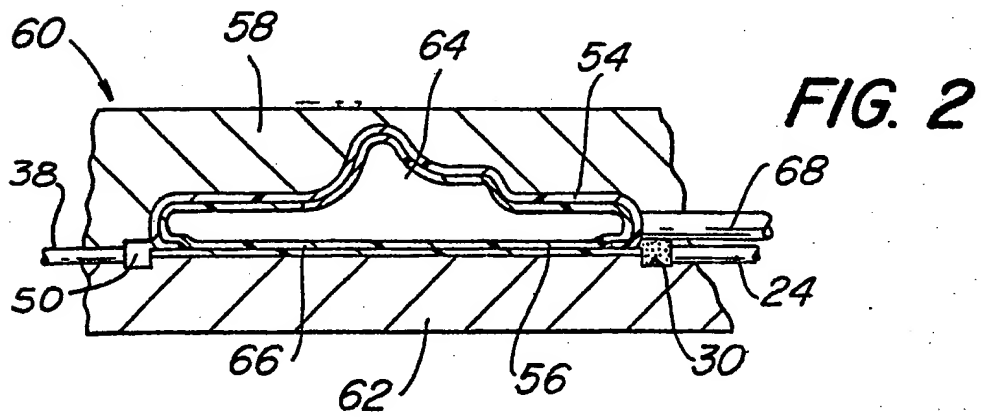
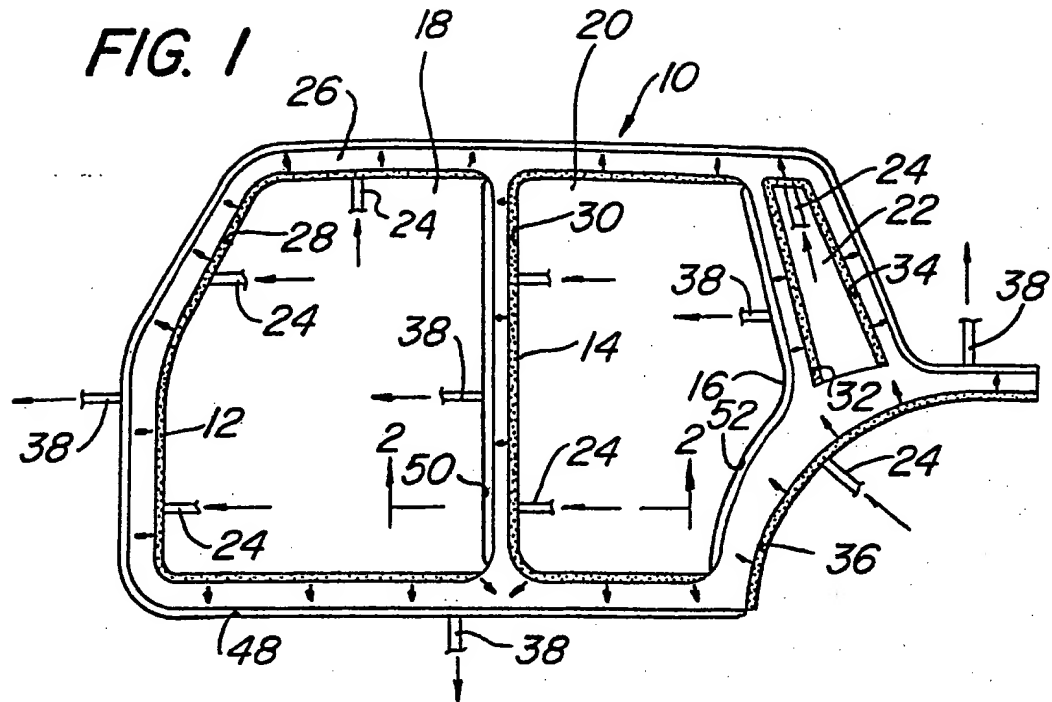
3. A method as set forth in Claim 2 wherein said fiber reinforced structure comprises a hollow structure and an additional step is provided of placing an inflatable member within said fibrous material within said mold.

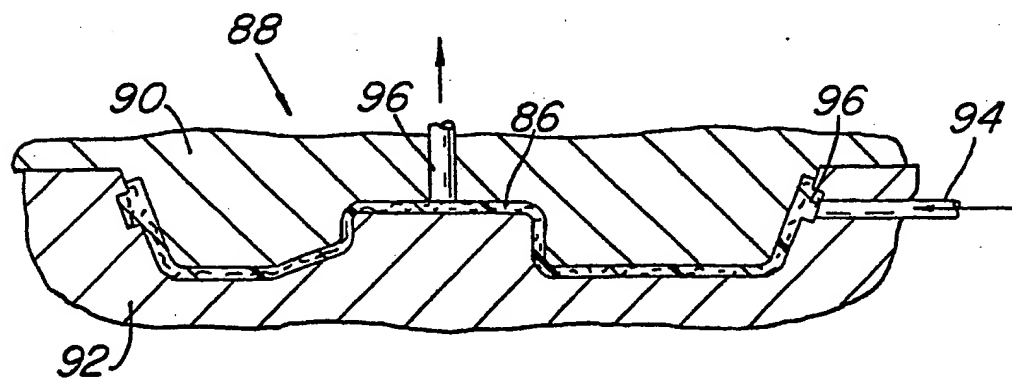
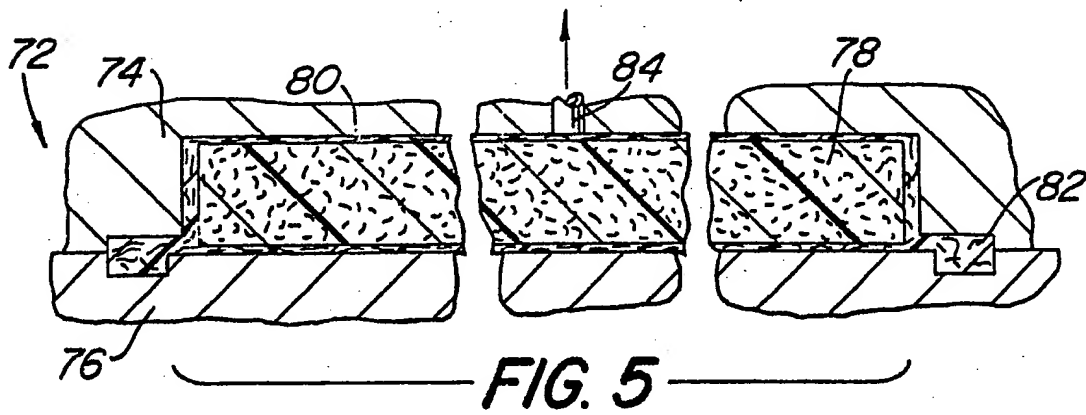
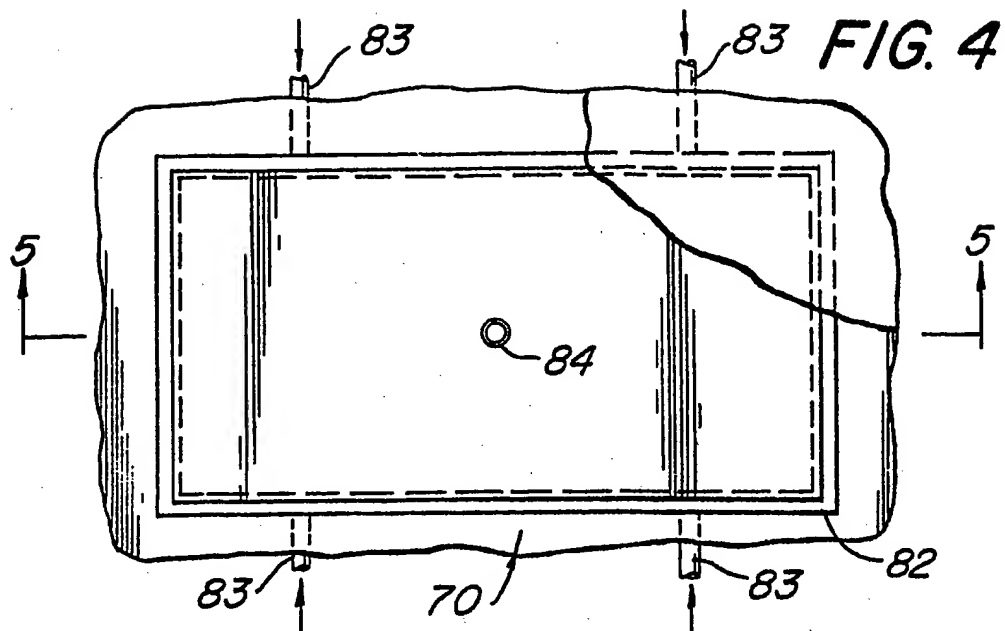
4. A method as set forth in Claim 2 wherein said fiber reinforced structure comprises foam disposed within said mold.

5. A method as set forth in Claim 1 wherein said resin is injected through a plurality of inlet ports from a resin source through said channel into said fibrous material.

6. A method as set forth in Claim 5 wherein an outlet port is centrally disposed between said inlet ports to vent air as said resin is injected into said fibrous material.

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0234341

Application number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 87101406.4
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int Cl.4)
Y	US - A - 2 859 936 (WARNKEN) * Fig. 11 * --	1-3	B 29 C 67/14 B 29 C 43/12 /B 29 K 105:06 B 29 L 31:30
Y	US - A - 3 340 119 (WILTSHIRE) * Totality * --	1-3	
A	US - A - 3 309 450 (RODGERS) * Totality * --	1-3, 5, 6	
A	US - A - 4 209 482 (SCHWARZ) * Totality * ----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int Cl.4)
			B 29 C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 31-03-1987	Examiner REININGER
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

			
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Title: JP62282912A2: METHOD OF MOLDING FIBER REINFORCED STRUCTURE

Country: JP Japan

Kind: A2 Document Laid open to Public inspection

Inventor: RICHIAADO BII FURIIMAN;

Assignee: BUDD CO:THE
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High
Resolution

Published / Filed: 1987-12-08 / 1987-02-19

Application Number: JP1987000036848

IPC Code: B29C 45/14; B29C 45/34; B29K 101/10; B29K 105/08; B29L 31/30;

ECLA Code: None

Priority Number: 1986-02-26 US1986000833304

INPADOC Legal Status: None **Get Now:** [Family Legal Status Report](#)

Designated Country: DE FR GB NL SE

Family:

PDF	Publication	Pub. Date	Filed	Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	US4740346	1988-04-26	1986-02-26	Perimeter resin feeding of composite structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MX0171210B	1993-10-08	1987-02-10	ALIMENTACION DE RESINA PERIMETRICA DE ESTRUCTURAS COMPUESTAS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KR9105205B1	1991-07-23	1987-02-26	PERIMETER RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JP62282912A2	1987-12-08	1987-02-19	METHOD OF MOLDING FIBER REINFORCED STRUCTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JP3075017B4	1991-11-28	1987-02-19	SENIKYOKAKOZOTAINOSEIKEIHOHO
<input type="checkbox"/>	EP0234341B2	1993-01-27	1987-02-03	Perimeter resin feeding of composite structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	EP0234341B1	1990-08-22	1987-02-03	Perimeter resin feeding of composite structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	EP0234341A1	1987-09-02	1987-02-03	Perimeter resin feeding of composite structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DE3764375C0	1990-09-27	1987-02-03	HARZZUFUEHRUNG LAENGES DES UMFANGES EINER VERBUNDKONSTRUKTION.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CN87100813A	1987-09-16	1987-02-25	PERIMETER RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CN1007886B	1990-05-09	1987-02-25	PERIMETER RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CA1279168A1	1991-01-22	1987-02-11	PERIMETER RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AU6906087A1	1987-08-27	1987-02-19	RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE MOLDING
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AU0592154B2	1990-01-04	1987-02-19	PERIMETER RESIN FEEDING OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES
15 family members shown above				

Other Abstract
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